





# N. C. LEGISLATURE.

Monday, January 1st, 1849.

**SENATE.**  
After an ineffectual effort to reconsider the vote by which the bill to establish a Lunatic Asylum passed the Senate on Saturday last, Mr. Woolfin, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill to amend the 10th chapter of the Revised Statutes in relation to Bail, with amendments, and recommended its passage.

Lies over. Also, the bill to amend the 9th section of the 42d chapter of the same, relating to entries on grants, and recommended its passage. Lies over.

Mr. Smith introduced a bill to amend an act passed at the last session, entitled an act to increase the public revenue; was read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Shepard, the bill to extend the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad to Charlotte, was taken up and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Mr. Washington introduced a bill to repeal an act of last session, in relation to Pilots and Commissioners of Navigation. Read first time.

Mr. Ashe introduced a bill to locate the Judges of the Superior Courts. Read first time.

The Resolution appropriating \$600 for the purpose of covering the expenses of procuring from the State Paper Office, in London, copies of documents relating to the Colonial and Revolutionary History of North Carolina, was then taken up, and on Mr. Shepard's motion, amended, so as to appropriate \$1000 instead of the sum first named. The resolution then passed its third reading.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the members of the Senate proceeded to the hall of the House of Commons, to witness the inauguration of Charles Manly, Esq., as Governor of North Carolina.

The ceremony of inauguration being over, the members returned to their chamber, and soon after the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Mebane, the House took up the bill to improve the Cape Fear and Deep rivers, above Fayetteville, which was read the first time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to consolidate and amend the several acts now in force relating to fishing with seines and nets in Tar and Pamlico rivers, was read a third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

A bill to lay off and establish a new County by the name of Alamance, was read first time, passed, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

A bill to exempt the commissioned officers in the militia from working on the public roads, was read first time, passed, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. T. H. Williams introduced a bill to incorporate the Wilmington Thalian Association. Read the first time, passed, and referred to the Committee on Education.

The bill reported from the Select Committee to repeal the act of 1816, entitled an act to lay off and establish the county of Polk, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed—ayes 85, nays 16.

The bill for the better regulation of Common Schools, was made the special order of the day for Friday next, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Nixon presented a bill to incorporate Rock Spring Tent, No. 180, I. O. of R., in the town of Wilmington; read first time, passed, and referred to the committee on Private Bills.

After the inauguration of Charles Manly, Esq., Governor elect, the oath of office having been administered by Chief Justice Rufin, several private bills were read the third time and passed; when, upon motion, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 2.

## SENATE.

Mr. Miller introduced a bill to amend the 4th Sec. 65th Chap. Rev. Stat. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Drake, a bill to empower single Justices of the Peace, to take proceedings on State Warrants, for the payment of cost in certain cases. Same reference.

Several private bills were presented and referred.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business, being the Resolution of Mr. Berry, calling for certain information in relation to Internal Improvements, and the liabilities of the State therefor, &c.; after which the Senate proceeded to the special order—the election of four Trustees of the University.

The unfinished business, (Resolution of Mr. Berry,) was then resumed. After the resolution had been debated, and various amendments offered and rejected, the resolution passed its 31 reading.

The committee appointed to superintend the election for four Trustees of the University, reported that Mr. Dutton was duly elected, and no one else had a majority.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer, the bill in relation to the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad was made the order of the day for Friday next.

The bill to provide for the payment of the debts of the State to the Bank of Cape Fear and Bank of the State, and other liabilities for endorsement for the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, &c., was read the 21st time, amended, on motion of Mr. Shepard, read 31 time, and passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Mebane announced to the House the arrival of Hamilton C. Jones, member from Rowan, elected in place of John W. Ellis.

Mr. Jones was then invited to the Clerk's desk, and after being duly qualified, took his seat.

The bill to establish a Bank in Fayetteville was taken up and assigned till to-morrow.

The bill for the more certain and speedy administration of justice, was taken up and discussed.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting the resignation of Judge Moore.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, introduced a resolution granting the use of the Hall to the friends of Internal Improvements, this evening at 7 o'clock. Adopted.

On motion, the bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Danville Railroad Company, was made the order of the day for to-morrow, at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, moved, to make the order of the day for Tuesday, at 2 o'clock. Carried.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3.

## SENATE.

Mr. Patterson, from the committee on Internal Improvement, reported the bill to clear out Lumber River.

Mr. Daniel presented a bill to amend the Act for a re-assessment of the Lands of the State. Referred.

The Senate concurred in a proposition from the House to proceed to the election of three Trustees of the University.

The bills, concerning fishing in Tar and Pamlico rivers; for the better organization of the Militia in Cleveland County; to repeal the Act of last session, to lay off and establish the county of Polk—passed their first readings.

# N. C. LEGISLATURE.

Monday, January 1st, 1849.

message to the Senate, proposing to go into the election of three Trustees for the University. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Coleman, on account of ill health, Mr. Atkins was granted leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Williams of New Hanover, moved to take up the bill providing for a re-assessment of lands—carried.

Mr. Stevenson offered an amendment by adding the county of Green. Adopted.

Mr. Williams offered an amendment, which was also adopted.

Mr. Woodson moved to add the county of Lenoir. Adopted.

A message was received from the Senate, agreeing to the proposition to vote for Trustees, and the House proceeded to vote accordingly.

The hour for the special order of the day having arrived, the bill to establish the Bank of Fayetteville was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Williams, of New Hanover, was laid on the table.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to re-assess the lands of New Hanover and other counties. On this question there was a discussion participated in by the following gentlemen:

Messrs Williams, of N. Hanover, Stevenson, Dobbin, Caldwell, Stanley, Barringer, Satterthwaite and Taylor.

Mr. Cherry moved to amend by adding the county of Bertie. Mr. Hayman by adding Beaufort, and Mr. Vadesworth by adding Caldwell county. Rejected. The bill as amended passed its 31 reading.

Mr. Williams moved to take up and consider the bill to establish the Bank of Fayetteville. Carried.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, moved to amend the bill by striking out \$300,000 and inserting \$300,000. Rejected. The bill as amended passed its 2d reading by a vote of 81 in the affirmative to 27 in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Rowan, the bill was laid upon the table. The bill then passed its third reading.

Mr. McIntosh, from the committee to superintend the election of Trustees, reported that Mr. Hassell was the only one of the candidates who had received a majority of all the votes.

Mr. Dobbin moved to take up the Resolutions reported in lieu of Mr. Steele's resolutions—carried.

Mr. D. moved to strike out the word "alarm."

Before the question was taken, the Speaker announced the time for taking a recess.

**EVENING SESSION.**  
The evening session was entirely consumed by a discussion on the substitute proposed by the committee in place of Mr. Steele's Resolution—which was participated in by Messrs Stanley, Rayner, Dobbin, Steele, Stevenson and others.

The vote was taken on each Resolution separately, and each passed by a large majority. The House then adjourned.

**THURSDAY, Jan. 4.**  
Mr. Joyner, from the joint select committee on Swamp Lands, reported a bill concerning the President and Directors of the Literary Fund. Read first time.

Mr. Patterson reported that C. B. Hassell was elected a Trustee of the University.

Mr. Marchison introduced a bill to provide for clearing out Big Rockfish Creek, &c. Referred.

Mr. Shepard introduced a bill to amend an act to incorporate the Mutual Insurance Company of North Carolina.

An engrossed resolution as to the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, was read and adopted.

The Senate then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Patterson in the chair, and took up the bill to incorporate the North Carolina Railroad Company, and for other purposes.

Several amendments were then proposed and adopted.

Mr. Gilmer proposed to strike out "two millions" and insert "three," so as to make the capital stock of the company three millions. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Gilmer then moved another amendment, to the effect that, in certain circumstances, the Treasurer should be authorized to subscribe one and a half millions, giving the State two thirds of the Capital Stock. The amendment was rejected.

The committee then rose, and reported the bill to the House, with the amendments, which was agreed to.

Mr. Bower moved to amend the bill by striking out the 5th section, and called for the Ayes and Nays.

The motion was supported in speeches by Messrs. Bower and Walker.

Mr. Patterson asked to be excused from the voting, which was granted. Mr. Hawkins was also excused.

Mr. Walker here made another speech, and Mr. Shepard followed against Mr. Bower's motion.

Mr. Bethel moved that the bill and amendments be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Woolfin argued against this motion, and was followed by Mr. Ashe.

After which the Senate adjourned.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**  
A number of bills were introduced, amongst them was one by Mr. Penches to provide for the establishment of a Medical Board in North Carolina; which, on motion of Mr. F. was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

# THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1849.

**SENATE.**  
The Vice President appeared in his seat this morning.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the morning business, being Mr. Baldwin's motion to rescind the resolution passed at the last session, calling upon the President for a list of all treaties of reciprocal trade with foreign governments.

After a brief debate, the resolution was rescinded.

Mr. Baldwin submitted a resolution to instruct a select committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing an act conferring on the President the power to establish, by proclamation, reciprocal trade with foreign countries in certain cases. Lies over.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, chairman of the committee on military affairs, in pursuance of instructions, made a somewhat lengthy report in regard to the terms of contract between the government of New Granada and Messrs A. piaveral, Stevens, and their associates, for the purpose of constructing a railroad across the isthmus of Panama.

The usual number of copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
A number of bills and memorials were presented, amongst them, the navy appropriation bill, on printing, to whom the subject was referred, reported a resolution in favor of binding the reports of Messrs Emory, Abernethy, Cook, Johnson and Fremont—adopted.

A resolution in favor of printing 20,000 copies of Fremont's report of 1846, 1847, and 1848, was adopted.

The House took up the bill reported by the chairman of the committee on ways and means, supplying the deficiency in the general appropriation bill.

A number of amendments were offered.

Mr. Vinton, chairman of the committee of ways and means, reported the navy appropriation bill, also the navy pension and Revolutionary pension bills. Read twice and referred to the committee of the whole.

A message in writing was received from the President.

Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, from the committee on Education, reported a bill in favor of Mr. Sibley, of Wisconsin, holding his seat—laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. Burt in the chair and took up the bill for establishing a Board of Commissioners to settle private claims against the government.

**WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, 1849.**  
**SENATE.**  
The bill from the House for establishing a Board of Commissioners, to examine into private claims against the Government of the U. S. States, was referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Dodge introduced, by leave, a joint resolution, granting to officers, non commissioned officers, privates and musicians, in the war with Mexico, three months extra pay, which was referred to the committee, on Military Affairs.

The consideration of Private business next occupied the Senate for a brief period, and they then went into Executive session, and after spending about three hours therein, resumed the unfinished business.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
A large number of petitions were presented, and reports made from the standing committees.

Mr. C. B. Smith, from the committee on Territories, reported a bill providing a territorial government for New Mexico, fixing the boundaries, and excluding slavery therefrom.

Mr. Pillsbury from the minority of the committee, presented a counter report, protesting against the dismemberment of Mexico.

Mr. Rockwell, of Mass., to whom the subject had been referred, made a report adverse to the subject, and in favor of the policy of which he is a member, to provide a territorial government for the Monarchs at Salt Lake.

A resolution formerly offered by Mr. Greeley came up. It called upon the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the House, the considerations on which he had formed his policy which justify the assessment by the Tariff of 1846 on woolen blankets, flannels, baizes, &c., and on hempen cables, cordage, and several other descriptions of imported manufactures, of rates of duty 5 to 10 per cent, lower than are charged on the principal raw material from which they are manufactured.

Mr. Pillsbury objected to the resolution, and after some debate the resolution was laid on the table.

The message of the President, justifying the levying of Taxes in the ports of Mexico was then read, and referred to a committee of nine, and the message ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

**THURSDAY, Jan. 4.**  
Memorials and petitions were presented by Messrs Dickinson, Dix, and Cameron. The latter presented several from Pennsylvania for the repeal of the present tariff.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, the bill of last session, requiring the payment, immediately, to the Treasury, without abatement or deduction, of the public monies collected, was referred to the finance committee for amendment.

Mr. Badger's resolution to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the relief of John P. Baldwin was rejected, was taken up, and after a short debate, the motion was rejected.

The Senate then went into the consideration of private bills, and soon after adjourned.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
The Speaker appointed the following gentlemen as the Committee on the President's message, relative to levying taxes in the ports of Mexico:—Thompson, of Georgia, Chairman; Duer, of New York; C. J. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania; Stanton, of Tennessee; Botts, of Virginia; Venable, of North Carolina; Collamer, of Vermont; McClelland, of Illinois; and Garretts, of Ohio.

Several bills were introduced, and the Speaker's table, were read a first and second time and appropriately referred; and amendments made by the Senate to several unimportant House bills were concurred in.

The joint resolution from the Senate, restoring the rate of mileage (25 cents) to the messengers appointed to convey the Electoral votes for President and Vice President to Washington, was taken up and passed, 119 to 64.

Some unimportant business was disposed of, after which the bill from the Senate to extend the charter of the Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria Steampacket Company, was taken up.

Amendments were proposed, by Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, to make the stockholders, individually, responsible, as by Mr. Nicolay, of New York, to confine this responsibility to double the amount of the stock held by each, but both were rejected.

Before any final vote had been taken on the bill, the hour of two arrived, and the House adjourned.

**FRIDAY, Jan. 5.**  
**SENATE.**  
The Vice President laid before the Senate three communications from the War Department, required by act of Congress.

Mr. Dix introduced a bill making an appropriation to remove the rocks in the Fast River, at Hurlgate. Read twice and referred.

Mr. Benton gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to revive the act of 1818, relative to the Coast Survey.

Sundry unimportant reports from committees were made.

by Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, calling on the President, to inform the Senate whether any negotiations are or have been pending between the United States and Spain for the purchase of Cuba by this government, and why no such correspondence which may have taken place, came up in order, the question being on the adoption.

A short debate ensued, which resulted in laying the resolution on the table.

Mr. Johnson, of La., moved to take up the private calendar, and a short time having been spent therein, the Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

The Senate then went into executive session, and confirmed the nomination of Lewis Case, Jr., as Charge to Rome.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
Immediately after the reading of the Journal, the House, on motion, went into committee of the whole, Mr. Burt in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill "to provide for the settlement of claims against the United States," by constituting a board of three commissioners, to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, at a salary to each of \$5,000 per annum.

The committee was addressed by Messrs Strong, of Pa., Meade, of Va., and Schenck, in favor of the bill; and Messrs Bowlin, of Mo., and Clarke, of Ky., opposed it.

At the conclusion of Mr. Schenck's remarks, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

**SATURDAY, Jan. 6.**  
**SENATE.**  
The Senate was not in session today.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
The Speaker laid before the House four communications from the War Department, required by act of Congress, to wit:—The resolution of Dec. 1848. Also, a communication from the Navy Department in reply to resolutions of the House, calling for statements in regard to the naval force employed on the North West Coast during the war with Mexico.

Mr. Giddings, in communication from the Navy Department, in reply to a resolution of the present session, with reports of several plans for the improvement of Buffalo harbor. All were ordered to be printed.

A bill was introduced to cede to the State of Ohio all the wooded public lands in the Chillicothe Land District.

Mr. Giddings moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to pay the legal representatives of Antonio Pacheco \$1,000 for a slave sent west with the Seminoles, by order of Gen Jessup, was declared by the Speaker to be first in order.

Mr. Giddings made a speech, and then withdrew his motion to reconsider.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill, and stood 91 yeas, 89 nays; so the bill was passed.

On motion the House went into committee of the whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. Burt in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the establishment of a board of commissioners for the settlement of the claims against the U. S.

Mr. Andrew Johnson addressed the committee, and the committee then rose.

Mr. Pettit offered a resolution that the amendments proposed to the bill be printed. Adopted.

Mr. Wentworth rose to a privileged question, and stated that an error had been discovered in the vote on the Pacheco bill, and he desired to make a motion that the journal be corrected.

The Speaker decided that the motion was not now in order, but it would be in order immediately after the reading of the journal on Monday morning.

[The vote, by the error referred to, is now understood, will stand 91 to 80, so that if corrected, and the speaker should then vote in the negative, the bill will be declared to have been rejected.]

On motion of Mr. Stephens, the House then adjourned.

**A PRINTER'S INVENTORY.**  
We have been taking an inventory of our Winters' fixtures and the report is as follows:

Wood.—Three quarters of a cord and some of that so crooked that it can't lie still.

Beef.—Not even a shinbone.

Pork.—About half a shoat.

Lard.—Something like a chip full.

Flour.—Just beginning to scrape the bottom of the barrel.

Meal.—Enough for six quarts of mush, by adding a little sawdust.

Potatoes.—A Peck, peck and a half, or possibly two pecks.

Turnips.—None in market.

Sassaparilla.—Three links.

Butter.—Promise of some next week.

Cabbage.—Not a solitary crout.

Onions.—Like the children of Israel we murmur for the leeks and onions of Egypt.

Corn.—Seventeen ears and a nubbin.

Oats.—Not an oat.

Hay.—Bought a load yesterday.

Money.—Took a search warrant to find it, but here it is. One counterfeit five dollar bill on the State Bank of Indiana, two shillings all in silver, a long sixpence, and a half penny token from New Brunswick—all told!

The whole forming a solemn appeal to our delinquent subscribers, of which one and all are respectfully requested to take notice.—*Ex. paper.*

# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, January 13, 1849.

**HONOR TO THE BRAVE!**

On Monday last, we had the pleasure of witnessing the presentation of a sword to Lt. Col. Gaston Meares, late of the Arkansas Cavalry, by the citizens of his native place, William Hill, Esq., officiated on the occasion, and in an eloquent and stirring address, communicated to Col. Meares the expressions of regard with which he was universally regarded by the citizens of this place. The orator gracefully alluded to the occasion as one of high interest. Still almost in the first blush of manhood, him whose gallantry and patriotism had him met to honor, had left his birthplace a few years since to seek fame and fortune in the Valley of the great West. The war came, and the gallant young "Cape Fear soldier," as Mr. Hill very happily termed him, was found among the first of those who rushed to the standard of their country. His was no mere excursion for popularity—patriotism with him, was not satisfied with the mere capacity to boast that he had been in the enemy's country, and within sound of his cannon.

The period for which he engaged to serve having expired, he again volunteered to sustain his country's flag to the end of the war, and did not resign his sword until peace was accomplished. The orator alluded in felicitous terms to the day, as associated with the memory of Jackson, and took occasion to pay a well-merited tribute to the virtues of the departed, in his various military and civil capacities. Upon the very spot where a few weeks since the citizens of Wilmington had assembled to mourn the loss and hear the eulogy of the gallant Burgwin, they are now honoring the deeds and rejoicing in the merit of another equally brave but living townsman.

Col Meares responded in a clear, strong, and manly voice. Words, he said, were inadequate to express his sense of the compliment which his fellow-citizens had been pleased to bestow upon him. It was the more grateful, since it came from the associates of his early days. The Colonel modestly abstained from any detail of the action in which he secured so proud a name, but spoke in general, and at some length, of the war, and the capacity of our volunteer troops to endure the hardships and discipline of the camp. The effect of their progress and good conduct has already told in Europe. He at the same time paid an eloquent tribute to the graduates of West Point, and mentioned with honor the officers and men of the Volunteer Regiment of this State.

The ceremony took place on the steps of the Cape Fear Bank, and was witnessed by a large concourse of citizens and strangers from the surrounding country. Numbers of ladies graced the occasion with their presence, and added by their smiles to the interest of the scene.

We were pleased to see Major General Marsteller and Staff present, accompanied by the Clarendon House Guards, in full uniform. The military never looked better. Indeed, we think there is a growing taste in military matters abroad. If what Col. Meares says is received as authority, our citizen soldier, taken from our midst, make the best armies for the Republic, and are most reliable in case of emergency. The occasion may be proper for the remark, however, that our present militia system is wanting "in more respects than one," as we always feel inclined to say, instead of more generally condemning an arrangement which produces much evil, and no good, that we can discern. There are, probably, on the stage, happier illustrations of popular folly, but we fancy that none can equal a militia training in the intensity of its calamities. If musters be intended for instruction, as they should be, they ought to be fewer in occurrence, and longer in duration. A man can learn little of the tactics which would be serviceable in war, under the present arrangement. We notice that in Pennsylvania and one or two other States, the militia are assembled but once a year. They are marched to some convenient place of instruction for a few days, where they employ themselves in becoming familiar with the duties of the soldier, and while engaged in such services, officers and men, receive the same pay and allowances as if actually on duty, in the service of the United States. It is thus only that an efficient and soldierly corps of men can ever be constructed.

**GEN SAM. HUSTON** proposes making some curious developments in regard to the annexation of Texas, on his return home from Washington. Anything connected with the history of that remarkable event, will always be interesting.

**THE WORK COMMENCED.**—The Sumterville Banner of the 3d inst., says that "







## REPORT UPON THE CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVERS.

To Messrs. Alex. MacRae, A. J. Derossett, S. S. McNeil and J. H. Hill, comprising the Committee, designated by the Pittsboro Convention held in July last, to take in charge the obtaining of a survey and estimate of the probable cost of improving the Upper Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, as high up as Hancock's Mill, in Moore County, North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN—Having been engaged by Major Walter Wyman, on your behalf, to make a survey of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, with a view to the opening of the navigation as high up as Hancock's Mill in Moore County, and having completed the reconnaissance, together with such instrumental examinations of the most difficult portions of them, as the time allowed would permit, I have the honor, herewith, to report the results, including an estimate of the probable cost of a Slack Water navigation to be formed by a succession of Locks and Dams, with occasional short Canals.

This character of improvement is admirably adapted to these rivers, as indicated by their considerable fall, per mile, (3 to 4 feet), which is less than that of the Potomac, and their whole length, their consequently sluggish current, and the extensive natural pools already to be found throughout their length.

Knowing the importance to the friends of this improvement that the question should be ascertained in the most possible manner, whether such a navigation could be obtained upon these rivers, to connect with the present Steamboat navigation upon the Cape Fear at Fayetteville, and with a view to expedite the work, after organizing a party and procuring a suitable boat, I began the descent of the river.

I found Hancock's dam 12 feet high, and was told by him that it backed the water up for five miles above, with a depth of not less than 3 feet. Thence descending the river, I found a succession of small shoals, until I passed the lower end of Murchison's Island, where I met, with the late Mr. Peter Evans, Jr., dam 24 miles from Hancock's.

From this point to Evans's Mills, a distance of ten miles, I found a splendid pool of water with a depth ranging from 3 to 9 feet, at the then low stage, which was that of low summer water.

Evans's Dam has just been rebuilt upon the rafters plan, and packed with stone, about 3 feet in height. It is 190 feet long, and leaks to some extent; it did not in consequence hold a full head of water by 14 feet; when this shall be the case by the deposit of mud and sand held in suspension by the water brought down the river, it will flow the water back to Hancock's Mill, 124 miles.

In Evans's Dam, a Lock will be placed of 9 feet lift, from which a boat will float directly into the back water from John Horton's mill dam, and through this fine pool of water for 64 miles to Horton's Mills. The depth, at this point, at its shallow place, which is 200 yards below Evans's dam, is 2 feet for a short distance, from which it immediately deepens to 5 feet and continues from 5 to 8 throughout its length.

Horton's dam is 374 feet long and 8 feet high, over which the water runs down the face, showing thereby a plentiful supply. It is proposed to raise this dam one foot, which can be done at a small expense, to insure 3 feet at all times back to Evans's dam, and thus supposing a lock in Hancock's dam, we find already formed with a small outlay, a slack water navigation of 24 miles.

From the lock in this dam a boat will float into a pond of not less than 3 feet in depth, to be formed by a dam to be erected 200 feet below Thomas Farish's fish trap. This dam will be 9 feet high, and 284 feet long, and will connect the pools at present existing, and occasioned by the fish trap dams of Thomas Farish, and Peter Evans, Sec. forming one continuous pool for 8 3/4 miles from Horton's dam.

A Lock will be placed in this dam of 9 feet lift, from which a boat will float into a pool 7 1/2 miles long and not less than 3 feet deep, extending to Claiborne's dam, a short distance below the mouth of Rocky River.

As this point, the first real difficulties are encountered, and it becomes necessary to leave the bed of the river for the first time in 39 1/4 miles. Nature has done much to smooth the way here, and we find a natural cut, or Sloop of 50 to 70 feet wide, which is proposed to use for 2050 feet. It is now used as the race to Claiborne's mill; it will be necessary to take down Claiborne's river dam, which only holds water for three feet, and construct upon its site a dam 5 feet high, and 1022 feet long. This dam will give the same depth over the shoals at the mouth of Rocky River, and above that point back to the sill of the lock in the dam at Farish's fish trap. Some clearing out and blasting will be required, the cost of which is embracing in the estimate.

A dam must be raised over the shoal as far down as we use it, and in this dam a lock will be placed of 10 1/2 feet lift, from which a boat will pass into a pool of three miles in length and of sufficient depth, formed by the erection of a dam just below the head of Pullen's Falls. Some clearing out will be required in the upper portion of this pool.

Pullen's Falls are the chief obstacles to the opening of the navigation of Deep River, and to a casual observer, or those unacquainted with the means resorted to elsewhere in surmounting similar difficulties, they do appear to constitute a barrier to the navigation of the river, and the valley formed by them. But they are by no means insurmountable, and when it is considered, as will be seen by the estimate, at what an inconsiderable cost the upper portion of the river can be rendered navigable, it will be understood that we can afford to expend an amount sufficient to overcome the difficulties at the mouth of the river, and leave the average cost of improving Deep River quite low.

A Lock will be placed in this dam of 9 feet lift, from which a boat will float into a pool 7 1/2 miles long and not less than 3 feet deep, extending to Claiborne's dam, a short distance below the mouth of Rocky River.

The 1st dam in the falls will be placed upon a ledge of rocks making across the river 24 feet below the level of the water surface above it will be 8 feet high, and 354 feet long, including the abutments. A lock will be placed in this dam of 8 feet lift, from which a boat will float into the pool below of sufficient depth, and 600 yards long, which brings us to the 2nd dam. This dam will also rest upon a rocky ledge, it will be 104 feet high in the main river, but as it will cross two islands, its average height will be much less. It will be 800 feet long.

A lock will be placed in this dam of 10 1/2 feet lift, from which a boat will pass into a pool formed by a dam 1300 yards below, built upon the site of Pullen's dam. It will be 8 feet high and 446 feet long to the island, including the abutments. There also will be required 170 feet of damming to connect two other islands with the first.

From Pullen's dam, it is intended to take out a canal through the level bottom in which his mill race is dug. It will be 1026 yards long, of easy excavation, and will require one guard lock where it leaves the river, and two lift locks of 10 1/2 feet each, to drop the boats into the river, somewhere about the new bridge, being erected by Dr. Smith and others. It will also require a wagon ford where it crosses the main road.

From the outlet lock of this canal boats will float into a pool 14 1/2 miles long reaching to Buckhorn Falls, with no difficulty for distance, excepting at two points, one at Dr. Smith's own haul, the other at Hawkins Island; the depth of water at which points, is now 18 inches.

With Deep River, is the town of Haywood, finely situated upon an elevated second bottom, which is destined to become a place of considerable trade, when this improvement shall be opened. It has a rich bar country in the Counties of Chatham, Randolph and neighboring Counties, and will be the point where all the surplus production of these Counties will concentrate, to be borne upon the navigation to the markets of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

At Buckhorn, the river falls 16 feet in 13 miles, where it becomes necessary for the third time to leave the bed of the river. Here nature has again stepped in to smooth the way for us, and we find a natural canal or sloop, which leaves the river just above the falls, and running round the north side for 14 miles, enters the main river. This sloop has a depth of from 12 to 18 inches in it, and is 60 to 70 feet wide.

It is proposed to erect a dam across the river at the head of the falls 5 feet high, and 720 feet long which will afford ample depth in the sloop and back the water over the shoals so as to give at all times, less than 3 feet water upon them. The dam will be followed 1 mile at which point there will be a dam erected over it. This dam will be 9 feet high and 180 feet long, and in continuation of the same dam to the bank below the old canal, a dam of 198 feet long and 6 feet high, also 430 feet of damming 5 1/2 feet high, to connect the islands above.

From the sloop through a guard lock, the boats will pass into the old canal which must be widened and cleared out for that purpose, as far down as the locks to be erected to lower them into the river.

There are the remains of several dams, two of locks, some half mile apart, and the old canal alluded to; showing the efforts made in former years to improve the river. The general outline upon which these improvements were last projected was in the main current, but the details were so wretchedly carried out as to render the work useless. The canal was in the first place cut 1 mile in length from Buckhorn sloop, and locks erected to lower the boats into Parker's Creek, which it was intended they should follow to the river, about one-fourth of a mile. This creek is an inconsiderable stream of about 10 feet width and 6 inches depth, which would have been always filling up with the sediment brought down by it to the obstruction of the navigation; even though the water of the river had been backed into it by a dam from below.

It was afterwards concluded to throw away these locks together with half a mile of the canal, and returning back upon it, lock into the river half a mile above. This was accordingly carried out and the lock kept up, which would have answered the purpose very well, if it had been properly constructed, but the simple laws of hydraulic pressure were totally disregarded. The sides of the locks were merely upright post braced at each alternate post, with a single lining of one inch plank, and with no other support whatever. As might have been expected, they were forced open, and the water being subjected to the necessary pressure, they were miserably attempted. They were miserable attempts at lock building, and it would have been far better had the money been thrown into the river; as the effect of their failure, although some twenty years have past, is still found in the mud and debris, and the intelligent and enterprising men, who look upon any further attempt at improving this noble river, as a waste of money, because they failed at that time, without knowing or reflecting upon the cause; which was an utter want of skill in carrying out the improvement.

A spirit is now aroused, however, which if properly directed and judiciously managed, will render the navigation of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, one of primary importance to the State at large, as well as to the Counties through which they flow.

From the outlet lock in this canal, a boat will float into a pool 6 miles in length and of sufficient depth to Douglas's Falls, half a mile below Norrington's Ferry. This pool will be formed by a dam 8 feet high, and 750 feet long, to be raised upon the ledge of rock at that place. Here is proposed to take out a short canal for 440 yards on the north side, through a level bottom of easy excavation, and by a lock drop into the river below.

The next pool will be 8 miles long, and will extend one mile below McAllister's ferry, where a dam will be built 8 feet high, and 327 feet long.

A lock in this dam will pass a boat into the next pool below, which will carry it four miles to the next dam, which is to be placed upon the first ledge in Smiley's Falls. As these falls are well known to be the greatest obstacle to the opening of the navigation of the Cape Fear River, above Fayetteville, it will give their physical character. These Falls extend for about five miles over a succession of rocky ledges, with no great fall at any one of them, leaving invariably between them, still pools of water, varying in depth from three to seven feet, and in length from 2 to 600 yards. The banks of the River at the head of the Falls, are sixteen to eighteen feet high, but increase in height to thirty feet as we approach the foot of the Falls. It will be seen from this brief notice of their character—from the height of the banks, and the nature of the foundation offered for the dams and locks, as well as the existence of pools of still and deep water of considerable extent, that nature has made out for us the plan of improvement to effect the navigation through this part of the river. In fact, there are natural excavations and valleys formed by them. But they are by no means insurmountable, and when it is considered, as will be seen by the estimate, at what an inconsiderable cost the upper portion of the river can be rendered navigable, it will be understood that we can afford to expend an amount sufficient to overcome the difficulties at the mouth of the river, and leave the average cost of improving Deep River quite low.

A dam must be raised over the shoal as far down as we use it, and in this dam a lock will be placed of 10 1/2 feet lift, from which a boat will pass into a pool of three miles in length and of sufficient depth, formed by the erection of a dam just below the head of Pullen's Falls. Some clearing out will be required in the upper portion of this pool.

Pullen's Falls are the chief obstacles to the opening of the navigation of Deep River, and to a casual observer, or those unacquainted with the means resorted to elsewhere in surmounting similar difficulties, they do appear to constitute a barrier to the navigation of the river, and the valley formed by them. But they are by no means insurmountable, and when it is considered, as will be seen by the estimate, at what an inconsiderable cost the upper portion of the river can be rendered navigable, it will be understood that we can afford to expend an amount sufficient to overcome the difficulties at the mouth of the river, and leave the average cost of improving Deep River quite low.

A Lock will be placed in this dam of 9 feet lift, from which a boat will float into a pool 7 1/2 miles long and not less than 3 feet deep, extending to Claiborne's dam, a short distance below the mouth of Rocky River.

The 1st dam in the falls will be placed upon a ledge of rocks making across the river 24 feet below the level of the water surface above it will be 8 feet high, and 354 feet long, including the abutments. A lock will be placed in this dam of 8 feet lift, from which a boat will float into the pool below of sufficient depth, and 600 yards long, which brings us to the 2nd dam. This dam will also rest upon a rocky ledge, it will be 104 feet high in the main river, but as it will cross two islands, its average height will be much less. It will be 800 feet long.

A lock will be placed in this dam of 10 1/2 feet lift, from which a boat will pass into a pool formed by a dam 1300 yards below, built upon the site of Pullen's dam. It will be 8 feet high and 446 feet long to the island, including the abutments. There also will be required 170 feet of damming to connect two other islands with the first.

From Pullen's dam, it is intended to take out a canal through the level bottom in which his mill race is dug. It will be 1026 yards long, of easy excavation, and will require one guard lock where it leaves the river, and two lift locks of 10 1/2 feet each, to drop the boats into the river, somewhere about the new bridge, being erected by Dr. Smith and others. It will also require a wagon ford where it crosses the main road.

From the outlet lock of this canal boats will float into a pool 14 1/2 miles long reaching to Buckhorn Falls, with no difficulty for distance, excepting at two points, one at Dr. Smith's own haul, the other at Hawkins Island; the depth of water at which points, is now 18 inches.

About 2 1/2 miles below Pullen's Mill, and directly above the confluence of the Haw

Yayetville, 15 miles. Some outlay will be required in this distance to remove obstructions, which is provided for in the estimate. The fall from the foot of Hancock's dam to Fayetteville is about 178 feet. The distance being about 100 miles.

**PLAN OF THE DAMS.**  
The plan of the Dams upon which the estimate is based, is what is termed a crib dam. It is formed by longitudinal timbers, well secured to the rock, connected by cross ties, with the down stream end of the ties kept at such an elevation above the upstream end as will give the proper up stream slope 2 1/2 feet horizontal to 1 foot vertical. These timbers will be of yellow pine, properly hewed, and well spaced together, and the intermediate spaces or cribs, well packed in with stone. Upon timbers running length ways of the dam along the face of the up stream slope, will be laid the sheeting of 3 inch yellow pine plank, running up and down the slope, and well secured to these timbers by tree nails.

**PLAN OF THE LOCKS.**  
The Locks will be a modification of the "Composite Lock"; the walls will be formed of well hewed yellow pine timbers laid length ways of the Lock, 10 feet apart, connected by cross ties every 10 feet of their length. These cribs will be well packed with stone to the entire height of the lock walls. These Lock walls will rest upon timbers extending entirely across the Lock, laid close together, and upon which a double flooring will be laid to the extent of the lock chamber, and the lining of the chamber will also be double.

The Locks will be 100 feet long in the chamber, by 18 feet width, and are calculated for boats 100 feet long and 2 feet draft—and 30 to 40 tons burthen.

I learn from Capt. Dibble, that his steam boat lying upon the Neuse River is 100 feet long by 17 feet wide, from the bow to the stern, and 2 feet draft. The draft of the boat is 18 inches.

The depth provided for in this estimate is in no case less than 3 feet, and no doubt a boat can be constructed to draw less than the one named above.

The brief descriptions of the locks and dams are considered all that is necessary at this time, to an understanding of the character of the improvement contemplated.

It is necessary to say that when the work is laid off for construction, modifications of the plan of improvement, as presented may be found advisable, and all probability may lead to some saving in expense.

After a careful investigation of all expenses necessary to accomplish this work, upon the plan proposed, the items for which are presented in a separate sheet, I find it amounts to (including ten per cent for contingencies) \$2,500,000.

In order that the committee may have a clear understanding of the importance of this proposed improvement, of the interests not only of the country through which it will pass, but of the State at large, both social and commercial, I will endeavor to point out some of the physical features of the valley and of the country it will traverse. To do so, I will ask them to examine with me for a few moments the map of the State of North Carolina; and beginning at Wilmington, the chief seat of the State, we find the Cape Fear River, flowing by a broad and noble valley, and steam boats plying upon it for 100 miles above, to Fayetteville. Thence by this proposed improvement we find still the broad and rich valley of the Cape Fear, pursuing a North west direction some 60 miles further, to the junction of the Haw River, which now bears due west, 40 miles further; approaching at its nearest point to within 33 miles of the rich and fertile valley of the Yadkin river.

The highly productive lands of the Cape Fear and Deep rivers, throughout the whole extent of this proposed improvement, are susceptible of an amount of surplus production, which it would be difficult to estimate, could the proprietors of them avail themselves of the easy and cheap mode of conveyance to the markets of the world.

Up Deep River, 12 miles above its confluence with the Haw river, we first come upon the bituminous Coal deposit, which extends on both sides of that river for some 15 miles above, and forms one vast coal basin, as is clearly indicated by the openings which have been made upon the branches of the Buffalo Creek, on the opposite side of the river, upon the lands of John Horton, where the boring has been continued for some 20 feet without finding the thickness of the bed, and also higher up near Dr. Chalmers's plantation in Moore County.

This coal burns with a brilliant flame; it is found from 3 to 5 feet below the surface, and is identical with the far famed bituminous coal of Allegheny County, Maryland, to transport which to her sea coast, there has been expended in the country of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, \$5,502,345, up to this time, of \$4,458,970; this swells the cost of the coal to \$18 per ton.

The Report from which the above is extracted, says—"The prominent and main purpose of the canal, as a work limited to the Valley of the Potomac, is to lay open to the inhabitants of the Atlantic States, the mineral treasures of Allegheny country; particularly its vast stores of Coal and Iron."

Now gentlemen, this immense outlay has been expended to construct a line of canal 185 1/2 miles long, less than the distance to the Deep River mineral region by 14 miles, and when we take into consideration the tariff of \$1.00 per ton, the cost of the canal, and this large sum and compare it with that necessary to meet the interest upon the small expenditures necessary to accomplish this improvement, it is not as plain as the sun at noon day, that you can compete with the Maryland canal in any of the Atlantic seaports?

Hematite Iron ore, is also found upon the banks of the Deep River, soap stone, and also a substance: very much resembling black lead.

Without desiring to weary you, gentlemen, I must carry you a step further, and point out the necessity of the improvement, and if by a portage Railroad, over the country dividing the Deep and Yadkin Rivers, where we reach an immense and populous valley, rich in every variety of agricultural wealth, which would be collected and transported upon the Yadkin to the Rail Road, and if to the profit of this improvement, it is in daily use upon the Canals in Pennsylvania, they would, with their freight, be transported over this short portage Railroad, and launched upon Deep River for the seaport of the State.

It appears to me there can be no doubt as to the profit of this improvement. That it would render the stock of the lower Cape Fear valuable, must be admitted.

In conclusion, I would ask what Atlantic Seaport would have the interior than Wilmington? Supposing the Yadkin improved it can be used for some 150 miles above the "narrow" thus forming 400 miles of interior transportation, which for economy and low freightage, would not be surpassed by any other improvement of the same length in the country.

North Carolina would then, from the products of her own bosom, from her own inexhaustible resources, assume that position among the Commercial States of the Atlantic Seaboard, to which she has a legitimate claim, and no longer witness the diversion of her products to the building up of the Commercial Cities in the North and West, and South; but accumulating upon the wharves

of Wilmington, they would be shipped where the laws of trade might direct. Respectfully submitted, WM. BEVERHANT THOMPSON, Civil Engineer.

Raleigh, Dec. 22d 1848.  
I have carefully examined the notes and calculations upon which the above estimate of the cost of the improvement of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers was made, and have no doubt that it is full and ample, with good management, under the direction of a competent Engineer, for the accomplishment of the objects contemplated, and I fully concur in all the views and deductions contained in the above report.

WALTER GWYNN, Raleigh, Dec. 22d, 1848.

**THE TARIFF OF 1842.**  
The Philadelphia Pennsylvania says: The senior editor of the Boston Atlas, (the leading whig paper of Massachusetts,) wrote from Washington a few days ago as follows: "There are no men here, of any party, who wish to renege the tariff of 1842. There are many objectionable features in it which ought to be avoided in any bill which may be reported. It has been made a great bugbear in the south and west, and as a whole, is unpopular. There is no denying this."

Here is a pretty confession for Col. Schenck, the editor of the Boston Atlas, and a very prominent whig, to make. It is to say, in nearly so many words, that John M. Clayton and the North American, in clamoring for the tariff of 1842, before the election, did not mean what they said, but deliberately sought to deceive the people. It is to say, to the thousands in this State who voted for Taylor under the solemn assurance that the tariff of 1842 would be restored if he were elected, I have been deceived by the whig leaders. It is to rebuke bitterly and pointedly those champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objectionable features" in the tariff of 1842? The tariff of 1842 "unpopular"? "There are no men at Washington who wish to renege the tariff of 1842." For saying the very same things, now proclaimed by the champions of protection who have been so far from being sincere, as to have placed in the tariff of 1842 "unpopular" features. "Objection